Sl. No.	Name of the Evaluation Report	Year of Release of Report
5.	Evaluation Study on Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP).	1996
6.	Evaluation Report on Utilisation of Funds under Article 275(1) for the development of the Scheduled Tribes.	March, 1997
7.	Evaluation Report on Integrated Tribal Development Projects.	July, 1997
8.	Evaluation Study on Impact of Non-Formal Education.	May, 1998
9.	Evaluation Study on Short Stay Homes for Women & Girls (SSHs).	July, 1999
10.	Evaluation Study on functioning of Community Health Centres (CHCs).	September, 1999
11.	Evaluation Report on Border Area Development Programme (BADP).	October, 1999
12.	Evaluation Study on Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS).	April, 2000

Growing Imbalance in the Economic Progress of the States

606. SHRI B J. PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased *to* state:

(a) whether the pace of progress of each State differs from other and some States arc remaining backward;"

(b) if so, the reasons for the growing imbalance in the economic progress of the States;

(c) the steps taken to identify the bottleneck and remove the regional imbalance so that the backward States develop at par with the advanced States; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. There are certain regions in the country which have not been able to benefit adequately from the overall growth process. Growth and development are intimately related to the level of economic integration of the various parts of the country and the linkages that are formed between the backward and the more developed regions. For the most part such regions reflect the inadequate integration of the local economics in the wider growth process due to resource constraints, fiscal barriers, barriers in inter-State commerce, poor provision of social infrastructure, in some instances poor governance etc.

(c) and (d) Balanced regional development has always been an essential component of the Indian Development Strategy. Since not all parts of the country are equally well endowed to take advantage of growth opportunities and since historical inequalities have not been eliminated, planned intervention is required. Planning and Development of an area and allocation of funds are primarily the responsibility of concerned State Governments. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments in dealing with the special problems of designated areas through the allocation of Central assistance and special Central assistance. Normal Central assistance for the Annual Plans of States is allocated based on the Gadgil formula approved by NDC in December, 1991. The formula *inter-alia* gives weightage to population and per capita income so as to ensure adequate allocation of Central assistance to backward States and overall regional balance. Special Central assistance is given for addressing specific problems of certain regions e.g. Hill Area Development Programme (HADP)/Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and the Border Area Development Programme (BADP).